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November, 1919.

10 Cents a Year 3 years for 25 cts

DEC-3 0 1819 U. S. Department of the control of t

And Tulips, children love to stretch Their fingers down, to feel in each Its beauty's secret nearer.

-E. A. Browning.

The Tulip-beds of different shape and dyes, Bending beneath the invisable West-wind's sighs.

-Moore-Lalla Rookh.

Collection No. 13.

Chinese Sacred Lilies

Large, solid, beautiful bulbs. They are sure to bloom in glasses of water or pots of soil, throwing up lovely foliage and big clusters of grand, white flowers with yellow cups, that fill the roomwith a delightful perfume. 20 cents each; two for 35 cents; three for 50 cents, potspaid. In each case a years subscription to the Magazine is included.

Collection No. 17.

15 Mammoth Crocuses 25c

With Magazine a Year

Fine, large bulbs for growing in disease or outdoors, All colors, wonderful infassoriment of yellow, blue, white, striped, etc. Do not confuse these with the old-fashioned Crocuses. 100 sent postpaid with Magazine for \$1.00.

GET YOURS FREE will send the Magazine to five different persons a year each, and 75 Mixed Crocuses postpaid, for only \$1.20. Please try to get up a club or two. We will mail all the bulbs directly to you, postpaid, so that you may take your 15 out first.

Address PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, LaPark, Pa.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO FLOWERS

LaPARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY, Inc., Publishers LaPARK, - PENN'A.

Entered at LaPark, Pa. P. O. as 2nd-class Mail Matter.

field Circulation Manager, M. M. Hersh

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE

Hundreds of orders and letters are still being received at LaPark addressed to George W. Park, despite the fact that during the past twenty-one months many notices have been printed in these columns that Mr. Park has nothing, whatever, to do with either this Magazine or the seed business. These letters are forwarded to his Southern home, and evidently it is not convenient for Mr. Park to return them to us daily, because we receive them only at odd times.

Of course orders could be more promptly filled and inquiries answered if your letters were addressed directly to us, therefore,

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, OR TO LAPARK SEED & PLANT CO., LaPark, Pa., AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

Mr. Park has retired to the far South to live, and says he does not desire to be bothered with such correspondence.

NOVEMBER IN FRANCE.

It was in November of last year, as we all so well recall, that the nations were made glad and thankful with the news of a signing of an Armistice. Though many of the Americans fighting in France would have been glad enough to have carried war into the enemy's country, the great relief that was felt everywhere among noncombatants was to a large degree shared by the men under arms.

Now, the problem was one of arranging for the upkeep of Morale among the men, and as far as it was possible to do so our men were

Now, the problem was one of arranging for the upkeep of Morale among the men, and as far as it was possible to do so our men were sent upon seven, and fourteen days, leave of absence with pay, to enjoy recreation and new scenes in the picturesque watering places of France. Some went to Biarritz, that lovely ocean resort, far south on the coast of France, near to the Spanish border. Others were made happy at Aix la Bains, Grenoble and other inland mountain resorts, while great groups from all of the Divisions that were permitting "leaves" came to the Riviera.

Here on the "Cote d'Azur" as the French call their enchanting edge of Mediterranean Sea border—the coast of blue—the Riviera—every moment of the seven days or fourteen

Here on the "Cote d'Azur" as the French call their enchanting edge of Mediterranean Sea border—the coast of blue—the Riviera—every moment of the seven days or fourteen days as the case might be, was treasured as golden. The men had been in training and in action with murky weather and muddy footing as seemingly their every day experience for weeks. They had come to conclude that "Sunny France" was quite a myth, and that it was French enthusiasm over even a pallid expression from "Old Sol" that had given rise to a world-wide idea that in France there was naught but sunniness and gaiety. They were doubtful as to what the Mediterranean coast had in store for them.

But now that a year has passed, ask the question among the boys you know who visited the Rivera what their recollections are, and ten to one, they will in every case size up the

situation by the single inclusive word "Wonderful".

Coming down the beautiful valley of the Rhone from the great silk manufacturing city of Lyons, as we come under the influence of the Mediterannean draughts that find their way for a bit up the valley from the mouth of the Rhone, here we begin to observe Olive Orchards, and the silvery green of the feliage and the gnarly, twisted big-based trunks of the dwarfy-looking olives, give us our first and ineffaceable impressions of a distinctively southern European orchard. The Rhone is one of the most beautiful of river valleys, the hill tops all tald with coniferous trees, and the effect of little villages perched high on some of the hills and of splendid Chateaux built of light-toned material standing boldly out among the greens on a hillside, are ever memorable.

on a hillside, are ever memorable.

At Marselles—the old port town, dating hazily back to three or four thousand years B. C., when the Phocæans held forth as mariners and traders contesting sea supremacy with their bitter enemies, the Carthaginians, our "leave" men revelled for the first time in real sunshine and began to say with sincerity and feeling—"the Mediterranean is some leave area, believe me"."

Everyone points out to you as you take a point of observation, to look about the coast line—the Chateau-d'If—the smallest of several not very large bits of rocky islands that rise from the sea close to Marseilles. A round towered Castle, built four hundred years ago gives interest to this small isle. You recall the "Count of Monte Cristo" by Dumas. He locates this castle as the prison home of Monte Cristo and so everyone goes out to see the spot from where the two "grave diggers" hurl the sack, in which "Monte Cristo" was bundled, into the sea. All about the men were oranges and lemons in fruit and flower, Palms stood in the gardens to attest the balminess of the climate and flowers were in the greatest of profusion.

Unlike the English custom, and what has come to be the American style in gardening about our homes, the French for the most part, have little garden display in front of their homes in the cities. The house walls border the sidewalk, without the setting of parking or front yard, but through the large doorway that looks so much to us like the entry into a fire engine house, we enter the most charming of rest and private tea gardens where the families really have their social meetings. Those who have been privileged to meet with French families in the home gardens know how very cordial and wholesome the hospitality of the French people truly is. There is space for but slight mention of the various places in each issue—it is because of this restricted space that we look forward to a 64-page issue as an eventual accomplishment—but in this Thanksgiving month, just a breath of Southern France may be given, for it brings to mind, that had not so many of our boys been privileged to have visited the real, unscarred, happy faced Mediterranean Landscape they would have come back believing that they had lived in a France that throughout its borders

Col.

and murk mire. I know now of many boys who have it in mind to include a return visit to France, particularly that they may better know the flower and sunshine area of the Riviera.

AUTUMN FOLIAGE.

The prevailing color of the summer vegetation is green, and so closely do we associate this color with the foliage of vegetation as a whole, that we scarcely think of it as a color, but rather as the normal effect. Throughout most temperate regions of the earth, and particularly in North America and Europe, the onset of the autumn season initiates a riot of color in foliage with which, in favorable sections, there is nothing in nature to compare. Regarding these effects in central Europe it has been written: "What abundance of color is then unfolded! The crowns of the pines bluish-green, the slender summit of the Firs dark green, the foliage of Hornbeams, Maples, and white-stemmed Birches pale yellow, the Oaks brownish-yellow, the broad tracts of forests stocked with Beeches in all gradations from yellowish to brownish red, the mountain Ashs, Cherries and Barberry bushes scarlet, the bird Cherry and wild Service trees purple, the Cornel and Spindle-tree violet, Aspens orange, Abeles and Silver Willows white and gray, and Alders a dull brownish-green. And all these colors are distributed in the most varied and charming manner. * * * To be sure this splendor of color lasts but a short time. At the end of October the first frosts set in, and when the north wind rages over the mountain tops all the red, violet, yellow, and brown foliwhen the north wind rages over the mountain tops all the red, violet, yellow, and brown foliage is shaken from the branches, tossed in a gay whirl to the ground, and drifted together along the banks and hedges." With modifications suitable to our own flora this description would hold remarkably well for the region about St. Louis, Mo.

While the autumn coloring of trees and shrubs in the Mississippi Valley region is scarcely equal to that of New England and the Appalachians, except during the most favorable seasons, it is always attractive and worthy of an analysis which may serve to relate effect and cause. Contrary to the popular belief, the change of color in the autumn season is not an index of death, but rather an indication of gradual maturity which may lead toward death. In general, the autumn colors may be classed as yellows and reds, although orange, classed as yellows and reds, although orange, brown, bronze, and purple may be found in the varied effects. The yellow and orange tints are due primarily to a group of pigments called xanthophylls and carotins, while the reds are almost invariably anthocyanin. These names mean little more than the colors themselves until one discovers that there are extensive groups of plant pigments which have merited eareful chemical and physiological ends and careful chemical and physiological study and

classification. Even the green leaves of the summer exhibit sometimes a shade of yellow, and with a host of plants yellowing is associated with waning vigor and health. As a matter of fact, yellows are always present in the leaves, associated with the chlorophyll, or leaf green, so that when the conditions become unfavorable for the maintainance of health, the chlorophyll is the maintainance of heatin, the chlorophyll is broken down and the yellow pigments (in those plants which do not produce reds) become more conspicuous. These yellow pigments, like the chlorophyll, are not sap colors; more-

HYACINTHS

Col. 10 Named Single Dutch 50c

With Magazine a Year

Pure White, L'INNOENCE-Early, fine truss; extra; most popular white Hyacinth.

Cream White, LEVIATHAN-Exquisite waxy bells.

Dark Rose, LORD McCAULEY-Bright carmine-rese

Dark ROSE, LORD MCAULEY-Bright carmine-rese with pink center, early, extra.

Porcelain-blue, QUEEN OF THE BLUES-Large bells, fine spikes, early, one of the best.

Purple, LORD BALFOUK-Very early, enormous truss. finest of its color.

Blush White, MR. PLIMSOLL-Large, handsome bells, wrand spikes: splendid.

Blush White, MR. PLIMSULL—Large, nanosome bells, grand spikes; splendid.

Rose, CHAS DIOKENS—Very early, large truss.

Crimson-scarlet, VICTOR EMANUEL—Brilliant, fine bells; large, handsome truss.

Dark Blue, KING OF THE BLÜES—Showy bells, splendid, well-finished truss.

Yellow. MacMAHAN—Splendid, fine bells; large truss.

3 Giant ingle With Magazine a Year

These are magnificent, very large, wonderful Hyacinths. Pure White, L INNOUENCE, Enormous spikes of pure, wary white bells.
Rose, ORNAMENT ROSE, Huge trusses, Rarely beautiful Blue, GRAND MAITRE, Very rich, deep blue bells in mammoth but compact spikes.

Col. 10 Named Single With Magazine a Year 50c

Pure White, LeGRANDESSE, Superb sort; elegant. Crimson Scarlet, ETNA, Brilliant etriped bells. Bluth White, ANA, Esrly; splendid. Rose, GEN, DE WET, Clear, livel) color, fine bells. Crenn White, SANA, Esrly; splendid. Rose, GEN, DE WET, Clear, livel) color, fine bells. Crenn White, SEMIJIAMIS, Fine, large splke. Dark Rose, LADY DERBY, Splendid early sort. Porcelain, GRAND LILAS, Extra attractive spikes. Blue, ENCHANTRESS, Charming, showy truss. Mauve, SIR WM, MANSFIELD, Lovely bells, showy. Yellow, IDA, The finest yellow, showy truss. Two of each variety, or 20 bulbs, and Magazine a year, postpaid, 90 cents.

Col. 10 Double Named Dutch 55c With Magazine a Year

With Magazine a Year

Pure White, La TOUR d'AUVERGNE, Early, very double bells, fine spikes; a choice Hyacinth, Blush White, ISABELLA, Surerby ariety, Cream White, GROOTVORSTIN, With yellow center, Iight Rose, CHESTNUT FLOWER, Very handsome, Dark Rose, PRINCE OF ORANGE, Very early, Crimson Scarlet, BOUQUET TENDURE, Lovely, Porcelain, BLUESBURG, One of the best. Bright Blue, GARRICK, Splendid bells and truss. Violet Blue, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN, Superb, large hells, elegant truss, extra. Buff Yellow, SUNFLOWER, Best doubte yellow. 20 Hyacinths, two of each variety, postpaid with a year's subscription to the Magazine, 95 cents.

Col. No.19 6 Single and Double Mixed Hyacinths With Magazine

This is a collection we have never offered before, buvery rich and desirable for those who want beautiful flowers without knowing the names. Some of the fixest varieties are included,

col. VERY LARGE HYACINTHS 4 Double and 3 Single Mith Magazine

Pure White, LaTOUR d'AUVERGNE, Early; fine.
Dark Rose, PRINCE OF ORANGE, Charming.
Porcelain, BLOKSEURG, Very fine, double bells.
Buff Yellow SUNFLOWER, Splendid, double.
Pink, GERTRUDE, Single, targe bells, compact spike; fine for pots or beds.
Pure White, AUGENIS CHRISTINA, Very large.
Blue, GRAND MAITRE, For house or garden.

Col. 10 Narcissus With Maga- 45c

Alba Plena, Double; pure white; sweet-scented.
Leedsli, white perianth with primrose cup passing to white
Incomparabilie, perianth white, trumper torange-scarlet.
Campernelle, largest, pure yellow, fragrant Jonquil.
Especially desirable for winter-flowering.
Poeticus, pure white; cup margined with scarlet. Fragrant
100 by caprese, receiver to pay express charges. \$3.25, with
Magazine a year.

TULIPS

Col. 10 Single Named Early

white, Large, Beautiful Tulip, Scarlet, ARTUS, Brilliant Scarlet, dwarf, bold, pretty. Crimson, ORAMOISI BRILLIANT, One of the brightest White, JACOBA van BEIREN, Showy, fine for beds. Fure Yellow, YELLOW PRINOE, Golden, seented. Red and Yellow, DUCHESS de PARMA. Large. White Striped Rose, COTTAGE MAID, For bedding, Orange, PRINOE OF AUSTRIA, orange-red, fragrant. Cherry Red, EPAMINONDAS, Large, landsome. Pres. Lincoln, QUEEN of VIOLETS, beautiful. 25 of these bulbs to one address. Dides: 51 for \$1.20.10.

25 of these bulbs to one address, 70 cts; 50 for \$1.20; 100 for \$2.25, postpaid,

Col. 10 Double Early Named 35c and Magazine a Year

white, LaCANDEUR, Best of the White Tulips.
Scarlet, WILLIAM III, Very rich color.
Rose, ROSINE, Dark pink, 'targe and effective.
Crimson, RUBRA MAXIMA, Very large.
Yellow and Orange, COURONNE D'OR, Rich.
Scarlet and Yellow, TOURNESOL, Bright.
Pink, MURLILO, Most popular of all Double Tulips.
Striped, QUEEN VIOTORIA, Cherry-red, lovely.
Violet, LUCRETIA, Rose Violet; extra fine variety.
Vermillion, AGNES, Bold, large and showy.
25 sold for 75c; 50 for \$1.30; 100 for \$2.40. postpaid.

Col. 12 Named Late Double and Single Tulips with Magazine 35c

Blue, BLUE FLAG. Very double and showy.
Red Striped White, MARIAGE de'MAFILLE, Fine.
Pure Yellow, Large, most delliciously scented.
Pure White. LaCANDEUR, Finest White.
Rosy Pink, ISABELLE, delicately beautiful.
Crimson Scarlet, GESNERIANA MAJOR, with blue
black center.
First three double. 24, for 70c; 48, \$1.20; 96, \$2.75; postpaid.

Col. 14 Parrot & Botanical and Magazine a Year

LATE FLOWERING, NAMED TULIPS

LATE FLOWERING, NAMED TULIPS
Both wonderfully beautiful, distinctive and desirable
varieties. The last four are Botanicals.
Scarlet, ADMIRAL OF CONSTANTINOPLE,
Yellow, LUTEA MAJOR, Very showy.
Yellow and Scarlet, PERFEUTA, Beautiful,
Scarlet, OALEDONIA, Scarlet, black and gold.
Yellow, RETROFLEXA, Petals elegantly recurved.
White, edged Pink, PIGOTEE, Extra fine.
Rosy Carmine, GESNERIANA ROSEA, Beautiful.

28 sent postpaid, for 95c; 56 for \$1.60; 112 for \$3.00.

10 Darwin Named with Magazine a Year

With Magazine a Year
White, LedAnDEUR, Almost pure white Tulip.
Red, LAURENTIA—Robust, tall, flaming red,
Soft Rose, MRE. KRELAGE—Large and beautiful.
Deep Rose, PRIDE OF HAARLEM—Large flower.
Black Blue, SULTAN—Tall, rare and showy.
Rosy Scarlet, WILHELMINA—Very handsome.
Yellow, PERSIOA—Yellow and brown; splendid.
Salmon Pink, CLARA BUTT—Beautiful soft color.
Rosy Violet, EARLY DAWN—With blue center.
Vermillon Glow, Margined white, blue center.
25 Darwin Tulips sold for 90c; 50 for \$1.65; 100 for \$3.00.

Col. 10 Named Rembrandt

With Magazine a Year

All richly and distinctly variegated, late flowering, hardy, single, Dutch Tulips—unusually fine, apollo—Rosy illac and white, striped carmine. Beatrix—Rose and White, flamed carmine. Centenaire—Carmine, Rose and white, flamed violet, Esopus—Red, striped and flamed.

Hebe—White and Lilac, striped marcon,
LePrintemps—Lilac and white, flamed scarlet.

Medea—Lilac on white, flamed purple.

Titania—Lilac, rose and white, marked red.

Vesta—Lilac, festhered bright red.

Zenobla—Amarunth and white, striped glowing marcon.

25 Rembrandt Tulips, 90 cts, 50 for \$1.65: 100 and upwards

35. 00 per 100, postpaid.

A year's subscription to the Magazine with each lot of bulbs. In all cases, an equal number of each sort is in-oluded, wrapped separately and labeled.

CLUB OFFER Please try to get a friend or twe to join you. For every subscriberyou send us in addition to your own name, we will add free for your trouble, three extra bulbs. There is always a neighbor glat to take the Magazine and get such the bulbs are assembly.

over, they are more stable than the green, and may persist until the living cells are killed by cold. One of these yellow pigments, caaotin, is also characteristic of many fruits, of certain mushrooms, and it is even found in various animal tissues.

In the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., yellow is In the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., yellow is the autumn color of the ginkgo among conifers, likewise of many species of Willow, Poplar, Birch and certain Maples, also of Box Eider, Mulberry, Elm, Hornbeam, Chestnut, Tupelo, and Sycamore. It appears as an undertone where browns and reds are prominent, as in the Sassafras and Horse-chestnut. The yellows in some foliage plants conspicuous in the summer season as in certain varieties of Coles summer season, as in certain varieties of Coleus, are simply indicative of a preponderance of yellow pigment, veiling the leaf-green but not

excluding it.

The red pigments of autumn leaves are cellsap colors, and nearly all such anthocyanins are soluble in the aqueous solution constituting the plant juices. It is significant that those plants exhibiting conspicuous red coloration in the autumn are often those which give indication of reddening with the first spring growth. In this region there is no plant more loyal to autumn scarlet than the Sumac, and in the

spring the young shoots are reddened until the vigorous growth of warmer weather disperses the tint. Instances of this sort might be mul-

tiplied many fold.

In our own flora some species exhibiting pronounced reds are hard Maple, Sassafras, Dogwood, Thorn-apples, Sumac, poison Oak, Virginia creeper, and many others. Brown and purplish tones are often exhibited by Hickory, Persimmon, and Ash. The vegetation that is suddenly cut off by severe frost seldom exhibits the best reds. Climatic influences are important and it is clear that regions with a fairly tant, and it is clear that regions with a fairly high humidity and cool nights, as the autumn approaches, are those in which the highest coloration is attained. Nevertheless, similar pigmentation may be developed (in those plants capable of it) almost any season. In the middle of the summer a branch of hard Maple or an isolated shoot of Sumac may show high col-oration. The heightened color is usually to be associated with some injury whereby the food materials manufactured in the leaves are not conducted away from the branch.

The production of anthocyanin in plants has been made the subject of much experimental study and careful analysis. It appears that the abundance of color in plants capable of producing it at all is related to the sugar content, and it also appears to be dependent upon oxidation phenomena. During the growing season the sugar produced in the leaves is rapidly utilized, but in the fall it is not required to such an extent in respiration, nor is it conducted away so freely. At the same time, the conditions are most satisfactory for the oxidation of the pigment mother substance, or chromogen. The pigment belongs to the group of substances chemically known as glucosides, containing glucose or fruit sugar as one constituent. It is interesting to note that twigs placed in a sugar solution, and under condi-tions otherwise favorable, have been found to redden conspicuously.

The red pigments of autumn coloring belong to the same group of substances as the pig-ments of red Beets and purple Grapes, of most red, purple, and blue flowers, and the red colors of such summer foliage plants as many varieties of Coleus, Begonia, Croton, and the pur-

(Continued on page 165.)

PARK'S

FLORAL MAGAZINE

LaPark, Pennsylvania.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NAR. CISSUS AND CROCUS POTS AND GLASSES.

YACINTHS MAY be planted in pots from the first of October until well in November. The soil used should consist of one-third each of white or river sand, vegetable mould, and rich loam. The pots should measure about six inches across the top. When the bulbs are planted, the pots are to be lightly filled with earth; the bulb may be placed in the centre, and pressed into the earth so that it may be about half covered. After this the earth should be made solid all around When the bulbs are thus potted, they should be removed into a cool place, in order that they may become well rooted before the tops shoot up. Much light is not necessary at this period; indeed, the deprivation of light causes them to

root more quickly than they would if given light. For the first two or three weeks after potting they may be placed in a shed or a cellar, or in any convenient place, provided it be cool. Little water is also required; once watering, im-mediately after they are planted, being sufficient, if the situation is tolerably damp where pots are placed

If the stock of the bulbs, such as early Tulips, Hyacinths. Narcissus, etc., be large enough occupy a frame, the pots may be covered a few inches deep with

any light material like corn shreds. The pots will soon become filled with roots, and the shoots produced by the bulbs previously well rooted will be stronger, and the flowers larger, than if they had been put in a warm and light

When they are rooted, a few may be introduced occasionally into the room or window, or on the mantel piece, if there be sufficient light. Light is quite essential when the tops begin to grow. By this means a succession of flowers may be had during a greater part of

If it be wished to grow Hyacinths in water glasses, the glass should be filled up with water, but not so high as to come in contact with the bulb. Too much moisture before the roots protrude might cause the bulb to decay. The glasses may be put in a light, but cool situation, until the roots are grown half the

length of the glass, at least. The longer the roots are before being forced into flower, the finer the flowers will be; and when rooted they may be kept warm or cool, as flowers are required in succession. The flowers will not required in succession. The flowers will not put forth, even when the glasses are filled with roots, if they are kept in a cool place. The water should be changed about twice every week, and rain or river water is better than spring water. Although the practice of growing bulbous roots in water is common, and agreeable to quite an extent for the interest and particular satisfactions coming from the work, it is by no means preferable to growing them in earth in pots. There are many failures when bulbs are grown in water, which are when bulbs are grown in water, which are chiefly caused from their being more liable to or the forested from their being more hable to rot before they begin to emit roots, than when grown in soil. Keeping the bulbs quite clear of the water is a partial, but only a partial, preventive. Another cause is, that when the roots have attained some length they frequent-ly decay, and the loss of the flowers

is the consequence. Should success attend the growing and blooming of the greater part of those placed in water glasses, the bulbs will be good for nothing afterwards; but those grown in pots might be plant-ed the following year in the garden, and they would make pretty border flowers for several years. Similar treatment to that above indicated is required for the large rooted Narcissus, whether in pots or glasses. Of course we all know that everyone will have success



will have success with the Chinese Sacred Lily when grown in water glasses and set up on pebbly bases that permit the bulb to keep just clear of contact with the water. To force early Tulips in pots, there should be about three or four placed in in each pot, just within the earth, and their management should be the same as that recommended for Hyacinths and Narcissus in pots. Crocuses will force well. They should be planted close together, say from ten to twenty in a pot, according to the size of the pot. Let them root naturally after planting before they are forced into flower. They require treatment similar to that indicated for Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips.

cissus and Tulips.

In order that the bulbous roots, which have been forced, shall not be quite exhausted, they may be planted in the garden with the ball of earth entire, as soon as the flowering is over, if the weather is favorable. They will mature

their roots and leaves and be strengthened sufficiently to bloom again the following season. If bulbs are neglected when their flowering season is over, they will not recover such a neglect for a considerable time; but if carefully placed in the garden till their leaves become yellow, when the roots are well matured, they may be kept in a dry, cool place until they are wanted for the next seasons planting.

POPPIES FOR CUT FLOWERS.

Poppies are so pretty when cut and used for room or table decoration that I often wonder they are not more frequently used for this purpose. A small bed started from seed sown either in the fall or late spring, will supply a lot of flowers, and the more you cut the more abundantly they will bloom. The plants are of quick growth and produce a wealth of gor-

geous blooms.

They grow best when the soil is cool and are rather hard to transplant. As the seed is very



small it had better be mixed with a little fine sand and scat-Firm tered thinly. the soil well, and when the plants begin to crowd they should be thinned to stand about inches apart, as they like to have room to develop.

The colors range through all the shades of delicate rose-pink, carmine and brilliant

crimson.

The best time for Cutting is just before the buds expand. In the evening note the big, fat buds that are held erect upon the stems. These are al-

most ready to blossom, take them with good, long stems, and place them so deeply in water that only the buds show above the surface. The flowers will have appeared by morning much more fresh and perfect than if they had been allowed to remain in the garden, subject to winds, sun and bees, which shorten their period of beauty.

Although some may prefer the big, double Poppies, which look very much like balls of fringed tissue paper, my prefrence is for the single Shirleys, with their petals of rumpled, satin sheen. I also like to mix a little foliage with the blooms, or the bright shades look very pretty with sprays of "Dusty Miller", Centaurea Gymriocarpa. Bessie Palmer Snipe

Woolwich, Me.

Grafting Flowering Locust on Black or Honey Locust.—Do you ever try grafting shrubbery? Try a wild Lo-cust (either the Black or Honey Locust) and graft it with the flowering Locust. Take a small sapling of the wild Locust, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and saw it off one half foot from the ground, and graft it with the flowering Locust and it will grow and blossom the first year. It will blossom two or three times in a season. We have grown it for three times in a season. We have grown the three times in a season. We have grown the three times in a season. many years. Mecosta, Mich.

LINNAES DIAL OF FLOWERS.

'Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours, As they floated in light away, By the opening and the folding flowers, That laugh to the summer's day.

Thus had each moment its own rich hue, And its graceful cup and bell, In whose colored vase might sleep the dew, Like a pearl in an ocean shell.

To such sweet signs might the time have flowed In a golden current on, Ere from the garden, man's first abode, The glorious guests were gone.

So might the days have been brightly told; Those days of songs and dreams, When Shepherds gathered their flocks of old, By the blue Arcadian streams.

So in those isles of delight, that rest Far on in a breezeless main,
Which many a bark, with a weary guest,
Has sought, but still in vain.

Yet is not life, in its real flight, Marked thus—even thus—on earth, By the closing of one hope's delight, And another's gentle birth.

Oh; let us live, so that flower by flower, Shutting in turn, may leave A lingerer still for the sun-set hour, A charm for the shaded eve.

By Mrs. Hemans.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES OF AN OLD GARDEN.

One of my childhood memories, is of a house One of my childhood memories, is of a house shaded by silver Maples, set far back in a yard, with a flag-stone walk to the road, bordered on either side by a flower bed, that from early spring till late in the fall, was a constant delight to me, on my frequent visits to the lady of the house, sweet faced Aunt Isabell. Hyacinths, Bleeding Heart, Blue Bells, Columbine, Iris, Grass Pinks, Buttercups, Mullein Pinks, Tiger Lilies and many more of which I never knew the name. knew the name.

But down near the road, growing at will over grass and fence, was a vine that "Aunt Ibbie" called California Rose. I have never seen it anywhere else, or seen it described in any catalogues, and as that is nearly half a century ago my description may not be very true. The vine was something like a Morning Glory only I think the leaves were more arrow shaped. The flowers were a lovely shade of pink, very double, about the size and something like an old-fashioned Damask Rose. Almost as delicate in texture as a Camellia flowered Balsam. There must have been seed, or else the roots were hardy, for they came up year after year without any care. Can anyone tell me the name?

Another vine for house or window culture that I have lost track of, is the lovely Lycopodiums. Does any one grow them now.

Freedom Sta., Ohio. Mrs. A. J. Stedman. [The plant referred to as California Rose is Calystegia Pubescens. Editor.]

"Our Guild has chosen the name 'The Rosebud Circle' for ours," writes Dorothy Louise Plunkett, from Phoenix, N. Y. Box 198.

AGAPANTHUS OR LILY OF THE PALACE.

AM WONDERING how many of our readers include the Agapanthus in their floral culture. It is one of the old favorites among painstaking plant lovers, calling for knowledge of its characteristics if you would knowledge of its characteristics if you would share the enjoyment of its luxuriant and graceful foliage, and the beautiful tall stalks of bloom, which open successively for a long period during summer and autumn. Imagine the effect produced by from 20 to 30 flowers borne in clusters a foot across sometimes, on stems three feet tall. Agapanthus being evergreen, if well cared for during winter, resents dying down, and in fact to insure bloom it



seems necessary that it grow throughout the year. The older plants take a good sized tub for their strong roots and often we find it necessary to place the plant in a cellar where it will have some light, preferably from the south. In this position it maintains growth and is quite content. The first thing in the spring, if, during the winter the plant has wintered in the cellar, it is brought to a warm position in the house, and the leaves are nicely sponged and a limited watering is at first given and the soil is enriched with a top dressing of fertilized earth. After a time the plant may then be set out of doors on the lawn. Where one can carry the plant through the winter in the house, in a good living room light, with sparing waterings, the response of the "Blue African Lily" will be marked at blooming time. Slaty Lilies have often been counted on a single stalk of the older plants. The larger plants will, if well cared for, stand out as distin-guished specimens in any group of prized ornaments of the lawn and home. During the summer abundant waterings are required and the pan in which the pot or tub stands should be well filled for the thirsty sub-acquatic Agapanthus. When the plant is doing well it is best not to attempt to disturb by dividing the roots for this often results in a disposition to withhold the blooms causing disappointment. It is to be remembered that good bulbs will often not bloom until after the third year after planting. Though here the above treatment is recommended, it is known that many pack the large, fleshy roots in boxes in October keeping the plant in a frost-proof cellar and leaving it there until the following June when it is it there until the following June when it is taken up and planted in the open ground or border, and copiously watered during the summer. One cannot but grow attached to a bloomer that keeps up its floral effort from August to October.

Do you want to work for nothing? Then don't throw away the results of your work on trifling expenditures. War Saving Stamps are a solid, growing return.

Make your money "work or fight". If it is not fighting for you in the industrial field, put it to work in War Saving Stamps.

THE PASSING OF THE BAR-BERRY BUSH.

The Barberry bush—the poor man's bush,
It's yellow blossoms hang.
Caroline Gilman.

CLOSE observer of nature, accustomed to the cheerful dashes of color once furnished during autumn and winter by the bright, red berries of the common Barberry (Berberis Vulgaris) cannot but miss this once familiar, ornamental native, and regret that necessity has demanded that it be exterminated.

The common Barberry was not only prized as a hedge plant by our forebears but it was useful for other purposes. From its berries many thrifty housewives made preserves, and from its bark a yellow dye was extracted and used by manufacturers of textiles.

It developed, however, after study and observation by Government entomology experts that the common Barberry was harmful to our national economy, for it was the favorite har-bor of the rusts, which are so destructive to our grain crops. These experts tell us that to our grain crops. These experts ten us that to complete the cycle of its life, from egg to moth the organism, responsible for the stem rust on wheat, rye, oats and barley, must pass a part of its life in the common Barberry bush. By demonstration the experts showed plainly that with removal of the common Barberry from near the fields in which the above mentioned grains are grown, that the damage to the grain is materially lessened, and these experts tell us that if the common Barberry is completely exterminated that within a few years the destructive grain rusts will entirely

Because of this knowledge, widely spread by the Agricultural Department, many owners of homes and gardens have destroyed their common Barberry hedges at considerable in-convenience and financial loss. Patriotically disposed nurserymen also destroyed many thousands of these plants in their nurseries, and ceased to propagate any more of the plant. Farmers joined in the campaign for rust-free grain, and eradicated old stands of the common Barberry about their farms and woodlots, so now we may feel that our old Barberry bush is but a memory-it has practically ceased to

Happily the Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii) a hardy exotic relative of the common Barberry is not considered a carrier of the destructive rust and so this beautiful, hardy, ornamental hedge plant remains for those of us who loved the old Berberis Vulgaris to plant as a reminder of the honest old bush of a former day when we did not know much about rust and the causes for its prev-alence. I felt that a brief word should be said in passing about the friend of yesterday. Bertha Berbert Hammond.

April and May Planted Bulbs for Summer Flowering.-Gladiolus are the best of bulbs for summer flowering. They make a fine display when planted out in beds or borders. They afford a wealth of ever charming cut flowers, and now that there is such a wide range in colors of the most exquisite shades there is no doubt but what the Gladiolus will prove to be the most popular and the most useful of our summer flowering bulbs,

WHICH DID BEST?

One bought glistening skeins of silk, Bright purple, green and blue, And taking in hand a linen cloth, Quickly gay pansies grew.

She held her work up to the light, Her many friends to show,
They praised her skill as perfect quite,
The pansies seemed to grow.

And when at last the work was done, She laid it with care away, Saying "perchance I will marry And make use of it, some day".

She planned herself a mansion, Its mistress she would be; A fire came, she sat and mourned Her burned embrodiery.

Another noted for golden deeds, Designed a flower bed.

She planted many small brown seeds,
And silently she said,

"I'il sow again with faith this year, As always I have sown, And know that God will not withhold His blessings, rain and sun."

Her flowers grew abundantly, So rich she made the soil, And gave long hours in patient care, She loved the ennobling toil.

They often graced her dear Lord's house, And poor homes she made glad, And many sick and suffering ones Were cheered, that had been sad.

She gladly gave her flowers away, And looked for no return, I would that many of us here Might this plain lesson learn.

She said that some had not the time, And some had not the space, But still they prized a sweet bouquet With its refining grace.

Gay butterfiles and honey bees, Enjoyed the blossoms too, And now and then a humming bird, Sipped sweets and sparkling dew.

I ask you which one did the more To cheer this world's dark hours? I think 'twas she who understood The ministry of flowers.

Eva Wendell Smith. 41 Parkwood Bl'v'd. Schenectady, N. Y.

THE GREAT SOWER.

A dirty, apathetic band of ragged, morose men the Russian prisoners interned in German prison camps were found to be by the representatives of the American Red Cross. Today those permitted to enter within the limits of the seventy-five camps and walk among the 300,000 slaves will find a group of among the 300,000 slaves will find a group of men of characteristics exactly opposite to those previously described, and they will find them planting seeds, pruning trees and fix-ing flowers:

The greeting extended to the Americans was hardly cordial but they took it in good

part and proceeded to arrangements for helping the men. They had no soap for months and consequently they were dirty. They had had no new clothes for more than a year, some for a couple of years, and were in rags. Their shoes were completely gone. No razors.

No tobacco. Germany did not want them, Russia did not want them. The American Red Cross was their only friend, though they did not realize it at first.

Soap was the first article to be distributed by the Red Cross workers, the others needed following in rapid succession. But there still remained the problem of something for the men to do. Just to be idle is a pleasant occupation for a few hours, when one is tired of activity, but enforced idleness over a period of months and years soon grows irksome. Gardening solved the problem.

The Red Cross brought great packages of flower seeds into the camps. The soldiers seized upon the idea eagerly, and set out to Soap was the first article to be distributed

seized upon the idea eagerly, and set out to dig up the ground. Rocks were carried to the gardens and formed curbs, white washing made them most attractive to the Russian eye. Some of them knew a bit about land-scape gardening, and these men set out to draw plans for the camps. Of course every man had a suggestion, and the artist listened to them all with humorous appreciation of the interest.

This spring the camps were converted from barren deserts to beautiful oases, and flowers did it. Also the hearts and minds of the men underwent as complete a change through the subtle medium of flowers.

Within these camps the seeds dispensed by the Red Cross were most effective but they have done great work in many places. Vegetable seeds given to convalescent soldiers were planted near the hospitals. Their cultivation had medicinal value for the lads, and varion had medicinal value for the tads, and they produced great quantities of vegetables— as many as two tons at Base Hospital No. 6 France, in two months time. The work here was done by 5,400 convalescent doughboys who worked 6,600 hours on 109,134 kilometers

The finest grain which Serbia has used this year has sprung from American seed. To all these war-impoverished countries the Red Cross has been the great dispenser. Millions of pounds of feed have been carried across the ocean and transported in "kolas" drawn by water-buffalos or oxen, over air cables erected by the Austrians to facilitate the transport of ammunition, even by reindeers for the people of the northland, who now have flower boxes

to cheer their dismal hovels.

In France, American Red Cross cammions have carried seed to the villages. Announcement of the expected arrival would be pla-carded on the church or town hall: The town crier would announce the arrival of the Red Cross workers who had come to dispense seed. The mayor would come forth to meet them with characteristic pomp, and all the villagers would rush to the scene to receive

their allotment.

Greece is now clamoring for clover seed because the agricultural experts who were sent over by the Red Cross to solve the problems of the soil realized that crops of legumes were the most feasible methods of restoring worn out soils.

In all the war-ravaged European countries it is the sower who is the man of the hour. It is through seed that the redemption of the lands from the conflicts devastation will be

wrought.

Think in interest-your own interest-save and invest. War Saving Stamps pay 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE TULIP. .

HE CULTIVATION of the Tulip is mystified by the elaborate directions generally given for its cultivation. I have succeeded, for many years, in producing very fine flowers by a simple course of cultivation; the varieties in my possession being probably as fine as can be obtained from any collection in Europe, having been imported a few years since at great expense.

years since at great expense.

The finer sorts of Tulips should always be planted in beds containing a considerable quantity of bulbs, but they look very well also when disposed in small groups in the borders, partic-

ularly the more common sorts.

A bed for two hundred and fifty Tulips should be thirty six feet long by four feet wide. The bulbs should be planted in rows, seven inches apart and seven inches distant from each other. The ground being marked out, the soil should be taken out to the depth of twenty inches. The rich surface mould should be first taken off and placed by itself, while the subsoil must be taken off out of the way.

the subsoil must be taken off out of the way. I have found the best soil for Tulips to be that made of decayed turf from an old pasture, well incorporated with old, thoroughly decomposed cow manure, with a little sand, if the soil be adhesive; for the Tulip, and most bulbs for that matter, delight in a loose soil. The exact quantity of these materials is laid down by some florists as one third of each, but I have not been quite so particular. My mould is light enough to use without an admixture of much sand, and the quantity of manure is very small, not more than an eighth. When highly manured, the foliage will make a ranker growth, but it is injurious to the flower.

The mould or soil should be prepared before hand, and frequently turned to receive the influence of sun and air. When the bed has been dug as directed, the cavity is to be filled with this compost a week or ten days before planting. My practice is to fill it even with the surface of the ground. This, when settled, will be the right depth to plant the bulbs, if planted on the surface. The planting should be done on a pleasant day, it should not be done directly after a heavy rain, for then the soil will be heavy. That the bulbs may be planted exact, I prepare a board six and one-half inches wide, the length to be the width of the bed. On the edges of the board I mark the distances the bulbs are to be planted from each other by sawing a notch at each mark. Thus three inches from the end for the first and from that every seven inches until the whole number, seven in all, are made, which will leave three inches on the other end. Stretch a line on one side of the bed, and by keeping one end of the board up to it, the planting may be done without any trouble, and every bulb will be placed correctly in its right place, providing the board is placed square across the bed at each removal. Having placed the board, let some fine sand be placed where the bulbs are to be set. The bulbs should then be gently pressed into the earth, close up to the notch, but not so deep as to cover them, the large bulbs a little deeper than the smaller ones, and remove the board; then completely envelop each bulb with a little cone of sand, or very sandy earth, and so proceed until all of the bulbs are set. Now with a spade gradually cover the bulbs with the surface soil until the bed has been raised four

cover the bulbs about three and one-half inches, which is the proper depth of cover for Tulips. Let the bed be carefully smoothed, but not with any instrument that will interfere with or put out of place any of the bulbs which have been set. All the care necessary after this, is to throw some light protection over the beds before winter sets in, to be removed by the first of April. Afterwards keep the bed free from weeds. To have the flowers in the greatest perfection screen them in midday with an awning. A powerful sun has a tendency to mar the beauty of a Tulip bed by causing the colors to run somewhat tegether. A bed of late Tulips is generally in its highest perfection at the north about the 20th of May, and may be kept in a fine flowering condition a fortnight longer by taking the pains to erect



a movable shade over them. I take up my Tulips about the 20th of June, and dry them under cover, in an airy place, and when dry take off the offsets and plant them out, while the flowering bulbs are each wrapped in a piece of waste paper and put away in a box or drawer in a dry place until wanted again the succeeding fall for planting out. Tulips sometimes succeed very well in any good garden soil without extra preparation. The sorts that are planted in borders may be set in groups of from three to five bulbs, these not to be taken up oftener than once in three years. Separate the offsets, as they become so crowded that they will not flower well, and besides, as the new bulb is formed every year below the old one, the roots will penetrate so deep, that if permitted to remain many years they become so weakened they will not flower at all.

Editor's Note:—The above cultural talk was given by one of the best old time authorities of Massachusetts and a study of these directions should help

all Tulip planters.

There are two kinds of dollars—one that is never worth more than a hundred cents, and one that grows in value. When you put your money in War Saving Stamps you change your hundred-cent dollars into the kind that grows.

HOLLYHOCKS, WILD CUCUM-BER, CINNAMON VINES AND MOCKING BIRDS.

Cucumbers? With me they run up the trees and over the Rose Trellis and the porch, and one catching the screen traveled to the top of the house. They must have plenty of water and partial shade in our locality. Their beautifully shaped leaves and lovely long string blossoms make them admirable and they are not troubled with insects. I wish my floral friends could have seen them, especially those on the north side of the house where they suffered less from summer drought than did those planted in positions more ex-

posed to the sunlight.

I must speak of my Cinnamon Vines. They have the loveliest heart shaped leaves that are so sprightly clean and glistening as to always be a delight. The plant dies down to the ground each fall but always comes up late in the spring. They certainly are lovely. Mine grow up a pole with three forks at a height of twelve feet. They make a great tuft of foliage at the top of this support and hang down gracefully to the ground. Under this tuft was a mocking bird's nest, and what an awful scolding the tenants kept up at our pet dogs and cats. They would fly on their backs and peck at them, keeping up an admonishing chatter all the day long I attached a bunch of wrapping cord pieces and lighter strings to a clothes line not more than three feet from the kitchen door just to watch them pull at the strings. No insect bothers the Cinnamon Vine. My

plants are now rooted for three years.

I had success at last with planting a Kenilworth Ivy, by taking a ball of earth with the



CINNAMON VINE.

roots from where it was growing out of doors. It is growing nicely now and I am wondering if it will survive the winter. There is nothing so refining as an abundance of vines and flow-

ers. They are so restful for us to look upon when we are weary with the day's work. What could be more grateful than their delicious perfume? Flowers seem to make the home place cooler and healthier. I love the odorous Clematis and the leathery leaves of the Maderia vine swinging in the breeze from porch hang-



HOLLYHOCKS.

ings and other light supports. I say tuck them in every nook and corner. One can give thanks to God for the flowers and the comforts they

give to us.

This summer I grew the finest black-red, white and pink Hollyhock blossoms imaginable. They were as double as a Rose, and some of them as large as teacups and others six or eight inches across. Surely we have a time with the cut worms which go after them in the spring. Here in Oklahoma the plants remain green in parts and maintain growth all winter if taken care of. One will find the worms that have hatched over night from the eggs on the underside of the leaves. Among single Hollyhocks I had pink, yellow, white and striped varieties. They were admired by everyone.

Okla. L. E. Van Buskirk.

PYRETHRUMS.

Sometimes when we are trying new plants we get discouraged before we have really tried them out thoroughly. That was my experience with prennial Pyrethrum. I raised several plants from seeds I got from Parks about four years ago, and of course they were shy of growing the first year, as is the habit of some perennials. The next spring I had to hunt for them and dig them out from the grass and weeds, I also had to move them, which, I take it, they resented, for, though I got a few lovely, daisy-like blossoms, the second spring I again had to hunt for them among the weeds and again they bloomed very sparingly and I was sorely tempted to pull them up and use their room for more robust plants that could better cope with our growing winters; for if there is one thing I hate in my Oregon garden—it is to have to hunt in the winter's growth of grass and weeds a foot high, for some poor, little, sickly perennial. However, as I am most too tender hearted to pull up a flower—they stayed and the fourth springtime they did not have to be looked for, one plant waved aloft over 40 rose-colored Daisies. Mrs. A. I. C. Black. R. 2, Cornvallis, Oreg.

EASY METHOD OF GROWING AMARYLLIS IN THE SOUTH.

So many flower lovers admire the beautiful Amaryllis, but think they are too much trouble to grow, as they are pot plants and must have a rest period and various other things done for them. But I have been growing the Amaryllis Johnsonii out in the open for several years. I



AMARYLLIS

cover it on winter's approach with a thick layer of stable manure and cotton seed, and Jack Frost puts it to sleep under its warm blankets. The latter part of March I dig all this in thoroughly, and in a short time the flower stalks begin to appear.

begin to appear.

Last spring I had twenty-four Lilies.
Can you beat that in a pot? I ordered three new Amaryllis. They came in March and I put them carefully in the ground. Two of them sent up two fat bud stalks each, and oh what closious blossoms they have

glorious blossoms they hore.

They are so little trouble grown in this way that all living in the parallel of latitude of nincteen South Carolina should try a few.

Pauline, S. C. Mrs. Sam Lancaster.

Grape Hyacinth.—Muscari Botryoide is a pretty species, with varieties of blue, white and flesh colored flowers, all small, bulbous rooted plants, obtained from Holland as species of Hyacinths with solid bulbs producing attractive, bell-shaped flowers about a foot high appearing in June. All are hardy and may be planted in any good garden soil, about three inches deep, five or six bulbs in a group; they need not be taken up offener than once in threelyears, and then should not be kept out of the ground long before replanting. The Grape Hyacinth is outte commonly found now escaped from gardens into copses so that it almost seems to be a native in our American flora while really it has come to us from Europe.

SEASONABLE FALL SUGGES-TIONS.

E BEGIN TO bring in our plants in September and continue as weather conditions require until everything out of doors, that is to be wintered in the house, is set in its place. Here in Pennsylvania we have had an agreeble and open fall, the first frost of consequence not having arrived until October 7th. The old decayed foliage should be removed. It is assumed too that a good shape has been developed upon the plant by watchful pruning furing the summer period of growth. In repotting the plant, as is usually required, be careful in the selection of good garden loam mixed with part sand and well decayed sods earth from the compost pile which all garden and house plant growers should have constantly accumulating somewhere about the grounds in an cut of the way place. In repotting and in putting the plants in the house see that all grubs and earth worms are removed from the soil and also inspect for insects, making quite sure that the plant goes into the home free to fight its fight for healthy life during the fall and winter. We must know that in the open, plants are not subject to draught and that they are quite as liable to chills from draughts in the house as are their caretakers. Flants do not relish in either draughts of cool air or air impregnated with gas. It will be well to make the change from open air to the house as gradual as possible for the plants to be moved into the house.

Pots should always be set level in their places in the room, this permits complete moistening of the soil when the plants are watered.

Remember that with the fresh soil you have

Remember that with the fresh soil you have used in potting that there is in all probability plenty of plent food, so be slow about using stimulating, additional plant food. Remember always, that the training of the plant for size and shape should have been attended to during the summer when the plant was in young and vigorous growth. We cannot reasonably expect that a plant carelessly treated in summer can be repotted in the fall and then be brought into the house and be trimmed and pirched into shape all at once and immediately appear as a thing of complete beauty.

WHAT MY FLOWERS SAY.

An Emblem I am sending you of Flowers that in my garden grew, one day they seemed to speak to me, Whispering, softly and earnestly.

I listened, and they seemed to say, "Just live as we do, day by day, No thought have we of care or sorrow, Nor do we ever dread the morrow.

We're trying to just be bright today, To cheer some soul along the way," That was their message, and can't you see, A lesson there for you and me?

Elizabeth Drott.

Crimson Rambler with Mildew. Enclosed you will find a spray of Crimson Rambler Rose which each year gets mildew. Can you tell me what to do to kill the mildew so that the bush will bloom?—Mrs. Henry Ims, Highland, Ills.

Ans.—Dust the plant freely during spring, in the early morning while it is wet with dew,

with powdered sulphur.

THE BREAKING OF SEED-LING TULIPS.

HOSE NOT conversant with the raising of varieties of Tulips from seed should be informed that what is technically "breaking of a seedling Tulip" is the sudden change which takes place one year in the color of the flower; for instance, from a dull purple it will change to a fine, clear white with brilliant red stripes, or from another dull color to a bright yellow with dark stripes, and this bulb with its progeny of bulbs, if properly managed, will always remain of the same colors. This process often takes six or twelve years, and cannot apparently be anticipated or in anyway accelerated. Some never break or change at all. The grower who raised one of the famous old varieties—Polyphemus—stated that it was nine years before the Tulip in this instance made its "break".

An old Boston dealer in Tulips mentions an experience of interest in connection with a sale of Tulip Bulbs. It seems that an amateur purchased some choice varieties, which had bloomed the previous season in the dealers own garden and which consequently he knew to be particularly choice. He was therefore greatly surprised to be confronted later by the buyer at Tulip Flowering time, and accused of selling inferior bulbs for the very best. So he rode twenty-five miles to the garden where the Tulips were bedded and there he beheld a well laid out bed of Tulips, all in full bloom with the flowers of perfect form; but the colors were all of dark brown grounds with stripes a few shades darker. He found that these were



the self same Tulips that had been such glorious bloomers the preceding year, and investigating further found the cause of the discoloration to have been that in preparation of the beds strong manure, not at all well-rotted, had been used, and that after the beds had been planted they had been covered with four inches of tanner's hemlock bark as a winter protection. The leaching of the hemlock bark together with the heavy manuring of strong non fermented manure had operated to change the colors of the flowers of the bulbs. A good suggestive lesson is centained in this experience as a guide to amateurs in the making of Tulip and other bulb beds. The bulbs are remarkably easy of cultivation requiring but light, well drained soil and good, free exposure to light and air for a splendid display of flowers.

ARIZONA FLOWERS.

UR NATIVE flowers, which some reasons are so very numerous, seemed this season to be especially abundant in Mohave County where I enjoy living. Opuntia Basilaris with its lovely cerise blossoms make beauty spots which dot our peculiar landscape delightfully. The Echinocereus with flowers of almost the same shade as those of Opuntia Basilaris, is second only to the latter in flowery beauty. In many places va-

almost the same shade as those of Opuntia Basilaris, is second only to the latter in flowery beauty. In many places various species of Yucca adorn the country and here it grows in fullest profusion. The native Perestia, locally known as Ocatea, is now in bloom, its red and yellow flames showing in beautiful contrast to the green of Ocatea foliage. Sego Lilies, both the red and the blue, were abundant with us this year. In our gardens where attention has been given them, and in Arizona 'gardens blooms certainly need atten-

them, and in Arizona gardens blooms certainly need attention, flowers were plentiful. Sweet Peas, Larkspur and Hollyhock were rivals during the season in my own yard. I would like to read of the seasons flower showings in other states. In closing let me tell you that I had lovely Bleeding Heart this year and my Ribbon Grass was beautiful, even here in the desert.

Why not more of such helpful words.—We as readers, must of necessity many times come in contact with or obtain knowledge that may or may not be of any particular interest to us, which to others, would we but import it, would be of much value and great cheer. This thought has occured to me many times while reading the valuable letters printed each month in this Magazine, and I doubt very much if any other department conducted in this Magazine could the of more universal interest to its readers.

Why do not more of us write letters and exchange experiences we have had with plants and vegetables as the editors have asked us to do and therefore make the Magazine more helpful?

Nasturtiums are one of my favorites, and for several seasons I have purchased an ounce or two of Nasturtium seeds and have planted one or two seeds in each hill of corn in the vegetable garden. There they had plenty of room to grow and they bloomed from early summer until very late in the autumn, long after the corn had been cut. I had all the flowers I wanted to pick for myself and friends and the aromatic odor of the blossoms makes them special favorites in the sick room or for a center piece on the dining-room table. The green seeds are a fine spicy relish when used in salads or pickles.

Friends give your flowers to the sick, and to all who ask, and the God of gardens who loveth the cheerful giver will bless you with an abundance of bud and bloom.

Syracuse, N Y. Mrs. J. A. Oliver.

Thank God for the sunshine, Thank him for the rain, Thank him for the harvest, The rich, golden grain.

Anon

HYACINTHUS-HYACINTH.

(A name from ancient Mythology).

"Hyacinth, with sapphire bell Curling backwards".

'The youths whose locks divinely spreading, Like vernal Hyacinths in sullen hue"

YACINTHUS ORIENTALIS. The Garden Hyacinth. This beautiful flower bulb is most suitably planted in October and November. The finer sorts will appear to best advantage if planted in beds, while the more common varieties may be distributed about the borders and at other chosen spots in the garden where it is desired to have their charming effects

The dimensions of the bed should be marked out and the soil taken entirely away to a depth of two feet; the earth on the bottom should then be dug and pulverized and the excavation

filled with the following compost

Four parts of river sand, four of fresh, sound earth; three of rotten cow dung, at least two years old; one of decayed leaves or decayed peat. The fresh, sound earth of the compost should be of the best quality of what is called virgin soil, or that obtained from old pastures or from the roadside, or if that is not obtainable the best garden mould, free from noxious vermin of every description. These ingredients the best garden mount, min of every description. These ingredients should be well mixed and incorporated a constant the heavy and the should be well mixed and incorporated a constant the heavy and the heavy and the heavy are t

is best to have bulbs that have not pushed their buds.

In about one month after the bloom is over and the foliage begins to turn yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, then cut off the flower stems, but not the foliage, and having prepared a sloping bed of light earth the bulbs may be laid upon it so as not to touch each other, the foliage downwards, covering the roots and fibres with earth. Here they remain till the bulbs are sufficiently ripened, which will be in about two weeks, when they may be taken up, and, after they have been dried, cleared free of fibres, soil, etc., they are wrapped up in papers, dry sand or dry sawdust, and kept in a dry place until wanted for use. Or the roots may remain in the bed until the foliage has

may remain in the bed until the foliage has completly died down, and then be taken up, dried and cleaned, as before stated.

Editors Note:—The careful method of Hyacinth bed preparation indicated above is what we may call the ideal method of work. Each amateur adapts from such details the method of culture best suited to his or her particular situation, and to the pains and expense that can be given the culture of the lovely Hyacinth

Specimen Tree Balsams—Specimen plants of Balsam are not hard to produce. Get the best of seed, and plant in shallow pans an inch apart. When second leaves appear Tree transplant into a small pot or strawberry box When about three inches tall, place in pots or boxes, use twelve-inch boxes, pots or tubs



before planting, the bed should be filled up with the compost, even with the path, or so as to be even when the roots are set. The surface of the bed should be raked perfectly smooth and the exact situation for every bulb marked

on it before planting.

The bed should be four feet wide and the bulbs should be planted eight inches distant from each other in the rows, and they should be covered four inches deep. In planting, first the bed four inches deep. place about one inch of fine sand where each root is to be placed, then press the bulb into the soil nearly its whole thickness, and cover the soft hearly its whole thickness, and cover it completely with fine, clean sand. Having completed the planting, the whole may be covered with clean, fresh, sandy earth, four inches deep. Before winter sets in, Hyacinths should be covered with leaves, straw or loose meadow hay to a depth of a few inches. They are perfectly hardy, but the blooms seem more perfect. feetly hardy, but the blooms seem more perfect when this added protection is given. In select-ing bulbs be careful to procure good sound roots, for an imperfect root or bulb is not worth planting A good bulb is perfectly hard

Give good drainage, plenty of water, never let them dry out Have soil very rich Place in direct sunlight, not close proximity to builddirect stillight, not close proximity to build ings or other plants or they will grow one sided. Manure water is beneficial once a week Light stalks denote light colors, dark ones, dark col-ors Is very tender as to frost. Transplant-ing makes the flowers double. They will grow

ing makes the flowers double. They will grow like little trees and are very easy to handle.

Leominster, Mass.

Bertha N. Norris.

Editors Note:- It is particularly gratifying to read such directly pointed, brief, yet full cultural directions. The readers will recall that in the October issus the new Editor asked for a suggestion out of the experience of a subscriber to pass on to the enquirer who was interested in "Tree Balsams" The foregoing is in the Editor's view a very good model for really experienced non-professional contributers to follow. A reader in the south amusingly suggested that we print the tale of the four blind men and the elephant as a reminder to the good plant growing friends, who in discussing their favorite flowers fail to make mental survey of the probable tack of intimate floral knowledge on the part of "carnest but benighted" seeker after facts, and leave out essential and particular information. In this instance we are very sure that Miss Hannah now knows and appreciates having the essentials, in Tree Balsam culture.



A MEMORABLE THANKSGIV-ING.

Taking vigorous, long cross country walks with his children and friends, was the healthy habit of Colonel Roosevelt, always. A num-

habit of Colonel Roosevelt, always. A number of years ago when taking a late afternoon exerciser his journey chanced to include a ramble along an unused path in the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C.

Two of his sons Archie and Kermit were along, and preceding the father, were busy gathering autumnal foliage unmindful of the rules of the Park which forbade any cutting of twice or branches, when an officer came of twigs or branches, when an officer came upon them. The Officer, Mr. John Monroe, ever earnest, tactful and well guided in his handling of "infractions of the rule" quite unaware of the identity of the little fellows, was holding council and pointing out to them just why it was improper for visitors in a Zoological Park, to cut and carry foliage, when the father came upon the scene and remained to hear the case through. When the officer had finished his corrective talk to the boys, he turned to go, but the father stepped up, extended his hand with his card, upon which was written Theodore Roosevelt—Assistant, Secretary of the Navy, and with inquiry as to the name of the officer, told him he was delighted with the manner in which he had fulfilled his duty: that he had which he had fulfilled his duty; that he had been a Police Commissioner in New York Olty; that it was always a delight for him to find policing done in a helpful, constructive

This occured sometime in October—on Thanksgiving Day, Mr. John Monroe was the happy recipient of an amply filled basket, heavy with an enormous turkey and all of the vegetable "fixing" that go to fill out the needs of a complete New England Thanksgiving dinner. A little card from the donor, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, made the day a most

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, made the day a most happy one for the worthy officer.
Editor's Note:—I doubt if this story has before been published. The incident came directly to my attention when engaged in connection with the landscape development of the park. Thousands o lives have been brightened by the magic touch of the healthy, forword looking, humanistic personality of Colonel Roosevelt. We are glad to see that Cov House has joined the forces of those interested it. the Roosevelt Memorials. Did you read the little Roosevelt Memorial Item in the October issue of this Magazine? The invitation for all to assist even is but a little is an open one. but a little is an open one.

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Through the Brown Mould,
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Although the white snow lay on many a place."

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These are fine bulbs of the large-flowering Paper White Narcissus. Grow in house in soil or water.

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BUILD IT UP.

Co-operative action permits us to make the most of our privileges. Remembering that we form a garland of many thousands of readers we want from each other; the worth while experiences; Poems and songs. Poems in fall and winter especially. No feature of the Maga-zine seems to be more appreciated, if we can judge from the letters that come to us, than the poetic offerings

Songs; If our friends send in song verse we will print it with other poetic verse in the hope that your thoughts will add a new interest. We suggest that in their little letters the children do not follow pattern letters but each write of some local bit of interest; a school incident, a birdsnest seen, or a tree that is especially enjoyed or an excursion or a picnic taken, or some interesting place like a falls, or a lake, or minerals or a mine. Something that has general interest for the many. It is not especially worth while to just copy some other little letter. Better write of interesting things. We may shorten your letter as space demands, but we can enter the incident that seems most striking or most characteristic. This we believe will help a lot to make the children's page doubly interesting.

Dear Sirs: As my subscription is now out, I am willing to send 10 cents as I know that the Magazine is worth more to me and I would not want to be without it. Hope all the readers feel the same and will send in their dimes. Mrs. H. H. Thomas, Akeley, Minn.

Mrs. Minnie Bair, R. 1, Arapahoe, Colo., would like to hear from anyone having birds of any kind for exchange. Also from any flower lover who cares to write.

Collection 15 Mixed Tulips and a Year's Subscription to No. 1. MAGAZINE 30 cts

The very beet single varieties for producing a glorious array of bloom early next spring. Colors are red, where, rose, crimson, orange, scarlet, yellow, and variegated. Fresh, good size, healthy bulbs, not seedlings or poor, trashy stock. These are mixed and are not sold in separate colors.

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FOR GROWING GUILD THINGS.

In connection with our ultimate ideas touching the Guild, we plan to make the Home, the School-House and the Church to which our Guild members are attached, more attractive, florally. The Editor would be pleased to correspond with subscribers, who from their experiences with plants and flowers, and with natural taste and interest in the and with natural taste and interest in the sketching of tentative home improvement designs would feel disposed to give some of their spare time, when called upon for the study of plans for situations that might from time to time be presented. It of course would be the purpose to appropriately and satisfactorily reimburse any of the "plan sketching" members for the pains and heart that they might put into definite bits of paper work. Any communications in this connection will be gladly received by the Editor, to whom they may be directly addressed. they may be directly addressed.

EXCHANGES.

Miss Lulu B. Palm, Hyde Park, N. R., has many varieties of flower seed to exchange for Cinnamon Vine bulbs, any quantity.

Miss Violet Sanders, Novelty, Mo., has blue and yellow Iris to exchange for Storm Cloud Fuschias, double white Violets, Cannas, Pansy slants, Baby Rambler Roses, ever blooming Tea Roses, Pansy Geraniums (not cuttiogs) Dahlias, Mammoth Chrysanthemums, Gladiolus, Re Begonias, Cactus, Sanseveria, Hhyllocactus, Cereus, Lobster Cactus, Callas and Lily of the Valley. She also has Onion sets to exchange, one pint for four of the above diants.

Some of our friends are sending in little sketches and photographs of their gardens with little notations of favorite flowers and other pertinent observations. We wish to express our appreciation for these, which we keep near at hand to refer to from time to time.

Would any of the friends like to send in any little Christmas Floral Items of about 150 words? Address directly to the Editor.

SAVE MONEY ON PATTERN

It is the patriotic duty of every woman to save in every way possible. One way to save is in dress patterns. We sell dress patterns of late, up-to-datestylesat B cents each or two for 15 cents. They are the same patterns you are paying 15 to 25 cents for at stores, made by reliable firms, correct in every detail.

made by reliable firms, correct fa every detail. HOW I DO IT

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., Required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Fark's Fioral Magasiae, published monthly at LaPark, Lano. Co., Pa. (for Oct. 1, 1919).

State of Fennsylvania, St.

County of Lancaster, St.

Before me, a Justice of the Pease in and for State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James. G. Fisher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and asys that he is the General Manager of Park's Fioral My gasine and that the following is, to the best of his knowinger and belief, at the statement of the ownership, management, etc., of aforesaid publicative statement of the ownership, management, etc., of aforesaid publicative statement of the ownership, management, etc., of aforesaid publicative statement of the ownership, management, etc., of aforesaid publicative statement of the ownership and addresses of the publisher, aditor and business manager are: Publisher, LaPark Seed and Plant Company, Inc. 24, 1912, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, aditor and business manager are: Publisher, LaPark Seed and Plant Company, Inc. 25, 1912, to wit: 1. LaPark Seed and Flant Company jac. 3. That there is ne bondholder, mortgage or other sociarity holder owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holder, if any, contain not only the List of stockholders and security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or any other faduciary relation, the name of the person or cerporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and continuing affant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and continuing affant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and continuing affant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and continuing affant's full knowledge and belief as to stated by him. J

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of

[SEAL.]

me this 17th day of Sept. 1919.

Jnc. Weaver, J. R.

(My commission expires Jan. 8, 1924.)

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Many plants may be saved over winter in dry, cool cellars rather than by keeping them in most sitting rooms. The plants that can be best kept during the winter in the cellar are Carnations, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Roses, Lemon Verbenas and Dahlia roots. If the plants are to be lifted from the ground, cut away all strong growing shoots; in the case of Geraniums, cut them well in, and plant them in shallow (9-inch deep) boxes of soil, keeping them exposed to the open air as late as the weather will permit. This can best be done by taking them into some shelter at night and exposing them to light and air through the day; this will harden them to endure their winter quarters in the cellar. Once placed in the cellar, if cool and moist, as cellars usually are, no water should be given until they are again moved out into the light in early May. Remember that thus immersed in the dark cellar in their dormant state, water or moisture will injure them, usually beyond recovery, unless they have become unusually dry. become unusually dry.

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Treatments for Head Noises were offered Free to Park's Floral Magazine readers. Many people took advantage of that offer, saw the Method and put themselves under its care and this is the happy result.

Head Noises! What a picture of suffering these words bring to mind. Reader, if you have Head Noises, no words can describe the weary misery. But you are the one to appreciate the elessed relief in the words "My Head Noises have stopped." and these are the words which the mails bring Specialist Sproule's office.

The joy and gratitude of the people who received the Free Treatments offered in this paper has been so great that the offer is made again.

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This means that, to show you, right in you own home the many advantages of this Method you can have a four-day treatment. Free, by just writing for it. Think what it would mean to no longer suffer with these roaring noises—the whistling—the escaping steam—the hum of insects—the buzzing—all the weary catalogue of sounds. Perhaps, too, your hearing is beginning to fail, but whether it has or not, you know in your heart of heerts that it may go and the voice of science warns you in unmistakable terms, if you have Head Noises, sooner or later, you may be deaf.

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ARE YOU WEAK, NERVOUS and NO COOD You need Sex Force. Read my book. Price fifty cents. Order today and begin to rebuild now and be yourself again and make Life Worth Living. Sidnay C. Tann. Ph., B. 75, Dept. P. F., Kansas City Mo

DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

People who think Dahlias will not bloom the first season from seeds should see my plants this fall. Late last spring my seeds were sown in a partially shaded spot in the garden and received no further care until the plants were perhaps six inches high, when they were transplanted into a sunny place, in good garden soil. How they grew. They began to bloom about as early as plants from bulbs would have done, and to me they were far more interesting from the diversity of colors. Double yellow, red and pink of several shades and forms. Some of the reds were especially fine; dark velvety, almost black and produced in the greatest of profusion. They will continue to furnish us with magnificent bouquets until the frost cuts them down. Like most flowers, the more we pick them the more flowers we have.

Ogle Co., Ill.

Though the above was contributed quite a time ago, the experience is a pleasing one to record again this year.—Ed.

EXCHANGES.

Miss Lilla May King. Atlanta, R. 6, Tex., has tatting handwork, any style or pattern to exchange for plants especially everblooming Roses, bedding plants and bulbs "I make nice baby caps, yokes, edges, insertion, etc."

Miss Anna O. Wienecke, R. D. 5. Medina, N. Y., has named Iris worth from 10 to 50 cents each and various hardy perennials to exchange for bubs and perennials. Persons wishing exchange will please write what they want and have. No tender or house plants wanted.

Lungs Weak?

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world's noted medical scientists — Doctors Danelius, Sommerfeld Wolff. Noel, Gauthier, Essers — declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician. Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Relboldagrun, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers, Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race". American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphium or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Tuberculosis, Bronchitia, Asthma, ronchial Catarrh, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our risk, Address: SANOSIN 504A Unity Bldg., Chicago. SHOW THIS TO SOME UNFORTUNATE

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strengthens weak, inflamed eyes, and is an ideal eye wash Good since 1795. Keep your eyes well and they will help keep you.

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(Continued from page 148.)

ple Beeches and Maples. In these last menple Beeches and Maples. In these last mentioned foliage plants, however, the red color is distinctive of the variety or species practically throughout its period of growth, and it is developed so abundantly in the cell sap as to completely veil the chlorophyll. The simple experiment of plunging a red Coleus leaf into boiling water for a few minutes, is sufficient to demonstrate that the soluble red pigment is removable, and this removal makes visible in movable, and this removal makes visible in striking manner the green chlorophyll, which is soluble in water.

The landscape architect uses to advantage shrubs and other perennials which offer the possibility of autumn foliage colors, and like-wise those—like the Osier Dogwood—whose twigs are reddened in the fall and remain bril-liant for a considerable part of the winter. In the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., where fall and spring effects are often those chiefly sought in the garden, the autumn coloration of leaves the garden, the autumn coloration of leaves, fruits, and stems is a matter of special interest in the planning of the home grounds.

-From the Missouri Botanical Garden.

CURED HER FITS

Mrs. Paul Gram, residing at 916 Fourth Street Milwaukee, Wisc., recently gave out the following statement: 'I had suffered with Fits (Epilepsy) for over 14 years. Doctors and medicine did me no good. It seemed that I was beyond all hope of relief, when at last I secured a preparation that cured me sound and well. Over 10 years have passed and the attacks have not returned. I wish everyone who suffers from this terrible disease would write G. Lepso, 895 Island Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisc, and ask for a bottle of the same kind of medicine which he gave me. He has generously promised to send it post-paid, free to any one who writes him."—Adv.



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Ali I want is your name and address so I can send you a free trial treatment. I want you just to try this treatment—that's all—just try It. That's my only argument.

I've been in the Retail Drug Business for 20 years. I am President of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy and President of the Retail Druggists' Association. Nearly everyone in Fort Wayne knows me and knows about my successful treatment. Over twelve thousand five hundred Men, Women and Children outside of Fort Wayne have, according to their own statements, been cured by this treatment since I first made this offer public.

If you have Eczema, Itch, Sait Rheum, Tetter—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—give me a chance to prove my claim.

Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

CUT AND MAIL TODAY J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 3580 West Main St., Fort Wayne Ind.

Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.

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HERBS.

The following little notes were copied directly, recently from little hand written signs, posted among bits of each of the named Herbs that were growing in a little demonstration garden this summer in Bryant Park, on 42 street in New York City. It occured to the editor in taking notice of these little reminders of plants much used in former days and planted now to quite an extent in our gardens, that it would please many old subscribers to find that our city youth, and particularly our returning soldiers, were having pointed out to them in such simple and effective ways, the main points of garden science. The little garden, 80x30 feet, perhaps had many staple garden vegetables planted in it. In every instance where a plant was growing some little cultural word was indicated on a little sign close to the plant being described. Perhaps some of our subscribers would like to tell'us more about these old Herbs and others that are not mentioned. The plot in the New York city garden from which these little items were taken, was called "Grandmother's Garden."—Editor.

Basil. An herb for flavoring turtle or mock turtle soup. Dried leaves in the form of snuff is said to cure headache. Known to the ancients who used it in soups at all feasts. In Queen Elizabeth's time little pots of Basil were given to visitors by the farmer's wives. A certain sausage owes its popularity to the flavor of Basil used in its making.

Borage. "Borage for Courage" runs the old proverb. The rough, green leaves give a flavor of cucumber to claret and the blue flowers offer honey to the bees. Great grandmothers preserved and candied the flowers for sweethearts. Borage will reseed itself.

Mill. Used mostly as a flavor for pickles. It is also used as a flavor for fish. In ancient times it was used in magic and as a preventive for witchcraft. For good Dill sow very early in the spring.

Peppermint. "Prior to July 1919 was in demand in the United States." Used in flavoring, The bruised leaves are used to cure nervous headache. The Japanese knew of this 300 years ago, and carried Peppermint about in little silver boxes fastened to their heels. Mint will spread all over the garden if not checked. It is therefore advisable to make a box-like enslosure which will keep it from spreading.

Sage. Used with pork, duck and goose in England, they say, "He that would live for aye, must eat Sage in May". The Chinese love Sage tea, and in olden times exchanged four pounds of Chinese tea with the Dutch for one pound of sage. It is used as a gargle and for a tonic by professional hair dressers. It is grown very easily.

Sweet Majoram. A very fine Herb for flavors. It should be given ample space in the garden. It loves to spread. In ancient times the relatives of departed loved ones would see if Majoram would grow on their graves, for if it did it denoted that they were happy.

Tarragon. Used for flavoring vinegar. Grows from roots planted in the spring.

Thyme. The dried leaves are used for flavoring. A wonderfuf antiseptic called Thymal is made from Thyme. Very little Thyme should be used in flavoring. The majority of cooks use it too strong. Allow Thyme to grow until frost, then pull plants and place in paper bags to dry.



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CINCINNATI, 6.





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\$4800. A YEAR on a 50-foot Rufus Red Belgian Hares and Fleminh Glant Rebbits. We furnish high grade stock and pay \$70 to 6. Pair, also express charges, for all your size for means. We need 3000 weekly. Ges our FREE BOOK felling how to feed, breed and house. Grade Grade Stock Red Stock St

EXCHANGES.

Effie Hicks, R. 1 Bx. 78, Kingsport, Tenn.has rooted pink Rambler Rose, white and purple Lilacs, Japanese Quince to exchange for Christmas Cactus or other plants.

Mrs. J. O. Breneman, cor, 3th and Eager St. Orangeville Baltimore, Md., has all kinds of flowers and potted plants, choice Begonies, etc., to exchange for rooted Ferns, Pæonies or Rubber plants.

Miss Jessie Lundburg, Keithsburg, Ill., has varieties of Dahlias, giant lowering Gannas and large flowering Glad-ious to exchange for Lillies, Pæonies, Lardy Phlox, Sweet Williams, Iris, Chrysanthenums, Tullps, Marcissus, etc., and seed of Tulips, Iris, Honeysuckles or Sweet Williams.

Ams seed of Imps, Iris, Indicystates of Sweet Williams, Mrs. A. Stoten, R. A. Box 20%, Richmond, Ind., has Elderberry, Blackberry, Black Raspberry, Senator Dunlap and Sweetheart Strawberry, Rhubarb, Horse Radish Gooseberry, Day Lillies, Iris, shrubs and wild flowers to exchange for hardy Phlox, Lilies, Amaryllis, Pæonies, red and pink Iris, Himalayaberry, Huckleberry or anything hardy in fruit or flowers. Write first.

Mrs. E. W. Pearson, R. 5, Troy, Chio, has crochet samples and fancy work to exchange for rooted plants of Geraniums, Fachsias, Begonias and Crinums. Fancy work proportionate to the number or value of plants will be returned.

Hi Hunter, R. R. 1, Afton, Iowa, single pink, red and yellow Tulip bulbs to exchange for red, white or clear pink. Also all colors of Sweet William seed mixed to exchange for Columbine and Hollyhockseed, single or double

Mrs. I. B. Williams, Santa Ysabel, Calif, has bulbs of all kinds, perennial plants, Roses, Lillies, Shrubs, Ferns. Dahlias, house plants and seeds to exchange for Pæony roots. Please write first.

Mrs. Richard B. Witt, East Schodack, N. Y., has cloth and paper bound books, magazines, sheet music, garden seed and a variety of plants to exchange for silk and worsted pieces, back numbers of the Modern Priscilla, Parks and Needlecraft and plants, etc.

Mrs. Lida M. Dearborn, R. F. D. 331 Richmond, Calif., has mixed Sweet Peas, Ferns and slips to exchange for shrubs, perennials, bulbs, wildflower roots including Violets, Jack in Pulpit, Butter and Eggs, Sugar Loaf, Bleeding Heart, Blue Bells, Golden Rod, May Apple, Duck Bills wild sweet Williams and other wild things.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Rl. Box 52, Clearmont, Mo., has 750 S&H green trading stamps, fancy work and jewelry to exchange for large blooming size Callas or white Amaryllis "Empress of India" blooming size bulb.

Mrs. R. A. Steen, 337 Park Court, Canton, Ill., would exchange lists with other hardy plant collectors. No house plants.

Mrs. M. I., Coe, Eastanollee, Ga., has Strawberry plants, Himalaya and wine berries to exchange for Onions, Beans and remnants of cloth for quilts.

Miss Mary L. Trundy, Box 107, West Farmington, Me. has a large and rare assortment of house plants which she offers to make exchanges from for species of Cactus not in her collection. Letters courteously answered.

Mrs. Frank Fillmore, Box 94, New Harbor, Me., has purple Lilac, red Columbine, Easter Lillies, Golden Glow and pink Dahlias to exchange for Gloxinia, Rambler Rose, Iris, Lillies or any bulbs or flowers. Write.

Mrs. G. W. Bain, R. D. 2, Nassau, Rensselær Co.. N. Y. has one year old Clivias and Tritoma Uvaria and Pfityerii for named Dahlias, White Day Lillies or new varieties of Perennial Phlox. Write.

Mrs. M. R. Nanney. R. 1, Nealsville, N. C., has pink Sword Cactus and Horse Radish roots to exchange for Geraniums, Begonias or any kind of pot plants. Write.

Mrs. W. J. Lynch, R. 1, Box 20, Reinbeck, Iowa, "If any of the Sisters have the old fashioned monhouse Roses to please write to me".

C. A. Gerhard, Mt. Angel, Ore, has Sweet Pea seed-seed from Zvolenek's Winter Orchid-flowering strain-best commercial mixed to exchange for other choice flow-er seeds, plants or bulbs. Alsohas colored post cards of North West scenery, many of them hand colored.

Maude V. Greenland, R. D., Aberdeen, Md., has crocheted yokes and caps to exchange for house plants, Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Canna seed and for other seed and plants not in my collection. Write.

Mrs, J. A. Oliver, 712 S. Crouse Ave. Syracuse, N. Y. has Amaryllis seeds, nearly white, darkest crimson and scarlet to exchange for Oxalis bulbs.

Mrs. E. D. Matthews, Morning Sun, Iowa, has Golden Bahtam sweet corn, early Tomatoes, Pie Pumpkin, Baby Golden Pop Corn and White Mexican sweet corn to ex-change for certain Lillies, hardy bulbs or perennial flow-ers. Write first.

Mrs. G. W. Hinson, Cecil. Ga. desires to purchase one or more Tuberous Rooted Begonia or to make an exchange Kindly write Mrs. Hinson.

BEAUTIFUL BUST

Superfluous Hair Vanishes Like Magic. Eyelashes Beautified

Pimples and Blackheads Removed Forever Let this woman send you free, everything she agrees, and beautify your face and form quickly.



This clever woman has not a wrinkle upon her face; she has perfected a marvelous, simple method which brought a wonderful change in her face in a single night. For removing wrinkles and developing the bust, her method is truly wonderfully rapid.

She made herself the woman she is today and brought about the wonderful change in her appearance in a secret and pleasant manner. Her complexion is as clear and fair as that of a child. She turned her scrawny figure into a beautiful bust and well-developed form. She had thin, scrawny eye-lashes and eyebrows, which could scarcely be seen, and she made them long, thick and beautiful by her own methods and removed every blackhead and pimple trom her face in a single night.

Nothing is taken into the stomach, no common massage, no harmful plasters, no worthless creams.

By her new process, she removes wrinkles and develops the whole figure plumpand fat.

It is simply astonishing the hundreds of women who write in regarding the wonderful results from this new beauty treatment, which is beautifying their face and form after beauty doctors and other methods failed. She has thousands of letters on file like the following.

Mre M. I. R. Alhim Miss, writers: "I have used your beauty

other methods failed. She has thousands of letters on file like the following.

Mrs. M. L. B. Albin, Miss., writes: "I have used your beauty treatment with wonderful success. I have net a wrinkle on my face now and it is also improving my complexion, which has always troubled me with planics and blackheads. My weight was ruz pounds before taking your treatment and now I weigh 17, a gain of 5 pounds. Your treatment is a Cod send to all this women. I am so grateful you may even use my letter if you wish". The valuable new boauty book which Madame Clare is sending free to thousands of women is certainly a blessing to women. All our readers should write her at once and she will tell you absolutely free; about her various new beauty treatments and will show our readers:

How to remove wrinkies in 8 hours;
How to develop the buet;
How to make long, thick eyelashes and eyebrawas;
How to remove superfluous hair;
How to remove blackheads, pimples and freckles;
How to remove dark circles under the eyes;
How to quickly remove double chin;

How to build up sunken cheeks and add flosh to the

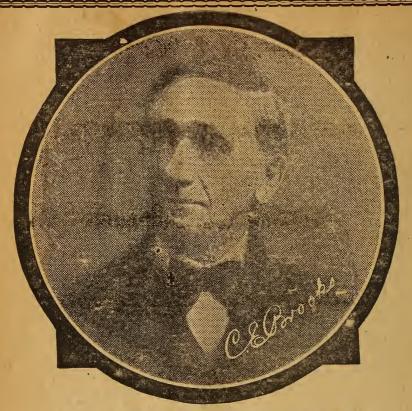
body; How to darken gray hair and stop hair falling; How to stop forever perspiration odor.

Simply address your letter to Helen Clare, Suite A2? 3020 Michigan Ave., Chicago, III, and don't send any money, because particulars are free, as this charming woman is doing her utmost to benefit girls or women in need of secret information which will add to their beauty and make life sweeter and loviller in

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Mr. C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks cured himself of rupture over 30 years ago and patented the Appliance from his personal experience.

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The Brooks Appliance is SENT ON TRIAL to prove that it holds the rupture back, and keeps it in place, prevents it coming down or slipping out and assists nature to heal up the rupture without pain, operation or loss of time.

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If you take advantage of this remarkable trial offer, within an hour after you receive the Brooks Appliance you will throw away your painful makeshift truss forever.

Doesn't that prove that the Brooks Appliance is not an experiment but a positive success- that it does all we claim for it? Among these 685,000 men, women and children there must be hundreds whose condition was identical with yours. Can you afford not to investigate and satisfy yourself when it costs you nothing to prove what the Brooks Appliance will do for you.

Our reputation is so thoroughly established and our prices so reasonable, our terms so fair, that you should not hesitate to send the free coupon today.

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Without cost or obligation on my part please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for Rupture, and your Trial Offer.

City.....State

QUESTIONS AND ANSWER

Aspedistra Lurida, Amonia and Fuchsia. One of the leaves of my Aspedistra Lurida has iron rust on it, two or three large spots. What could I do to check it? (2) I would also like to know which kind of ammonia is used for plant fertilizer? (3) Would the same be good to use on Aspedistra, Ferns and Begonias? (4) How many new leaves a year should an Aspedistra produce? (5) My Fuchsia is not doing well, the leaves look like they had white powder on them. They also had a



ASPEDISTRA LURIDA.

white scale, or lice, and I washed them in soap suds, and they now look dull, and the new leaves are not glossy like they should be. Can you tell me what to do? I am afraid I have taken up more than my space for questions, but I would like to have an answer as soon as convenient through your columns. Mrs. T. W. White, Bx. 274, Fowler, Kans.

Ans.—(1) Probably kept to wet. Repot in good garden soil, and be sure to place several pieces of broken crockery in the bottom of the pot, to provide drainage. (2) Household ammonia, that you can buy at any grocery store. (3) It would be excellent particularly for Ferns. (4) Five or six new leaves. (5) White fly has attacked your Fuchsia. It was a good idea to wash the plant with soap suds, but dust with tobacco powder, or water freely with tobacco water. We advise you to cut the plant back freely.

Paeony Tennifolia. I am enclosing a slip with a seed pod of a plant that is in our cemetery bed. It has



cemetery bed. It has big, double, red flowers, the fore-part of May. Some think it is a specie of Pæony. Can you tell what it is and where we can get it, from plants or seed?—Mrs Edwin M. Hinshaw, 616 South Grand Ave., Lyons, Kans

Ans.—The slip was from the Pæony Tennifolia, an attractive, hardy variety.

Cydonia Japonica. I am enclosing flowers of a bush now nearly past its bloom. It has rather dark green leaves mixed with a kind of thorn. Would you kindly give me the name?—Callie A. Boyd, West Finley, Pa.

Ans.—Specimen was badly dried out, but with the help of the description we are sure it is Cydonia Japonica, a good shrub for clumps on the lawn, or for setting around other shrub-







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TWENTY pretty post cards and big catalog 10c.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Editor:—I am a town girl, 16 years old, am five feet tall with dark blue eyes and light hair. Here is a poem you may publish if you wish to.

MY MUMPS.

I don't like the mumps, Said our sister dear, They give so much pain, Then she shed a tear.

I can't hardly stand them, They sure are a fright, When a person is hungry And can't eat a bite.

Will exchange letters with boys and girls of about my age. Beatrice King.

Lock Box 4, South English, Iowa.

Dear Editor:—I am a farmer's son of ten years. I live on a farm of 500 acres. I have nine pet chickens and have a hen setting. I have some pigeons too. Anybody who wishes to know about them write to me. I wish to exchange letters and post cards with any of the boys.

L. Gordon Cooper.

R. 1, Box 2, Merom, Ind.

Dear Editor:—I am 16 years old and a reader of Park's Magazine. I live on a farm of 125 acres. I would like very much to hear from girls and boys of my own age. My birthday is April 20th.

R. 1, Box 84, Pittsville, Md.

Dear Editor:—Will you admit this little line in the Children's Corner? I am a country girl 13 years old and am in the eighth grade. I will exchange cards with girls of near my age. Edna Lee Hilton. Pine. Mo

Dear Editor:—Will you admit two Georgia girls into your circle? One of us, Mamie Todd, is 14 years old and has brown hair and eyes, and the other is Carwee Harrell, 11 years old. You see we are both giving the same address.

R. 1, Box 84, Mitchell, Ga.

Dear Editor:—As I have seen so many Children's Letters in the Magazine I thought I would write too. I was 13 years old on the 10th of May. I am a storekeeper's daughter. I will graduate from the eighth grade this year. Of all the wild flowers I believe I like the Violet or "Johnny Jump Ups best". I like Pansies, Hyacinths and Tulips. I can crochet and tat and do a great deal of work with both- I love the months of spring, and hunt flowers whenever I have a chance. I would like to exchange letters with boys and girls near my age. Helena Thompson.

R. 1, Revere, Mo.

I have never written before. I am a farmer's daughter 12 years old. My birthday is June fourth. I am a member of the Boys and Girls Club and I belong to the poultry and canning club. My father has a new Ford aetomobile. I will exchange cards and letters with boys and girls.

Dorothy Davis.

R. 8, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dear Editor:—I am 13 years old and live on a farm of 200 acres. I would like to exchange letters with other readers of my own age. R. 3, Verona, Mo. Margaret Jinik.

Dear Editor:—I am a farmer's daughter 13 years of age, have light hair and blue eyes. I live on a small farm eight miles from Oaklard, Md. I would like very much to exchange letters with boys and girls, will answer all I receive. Miss Regis Keeley. R. 2, Box 30, Oakland, Md.

This Great Big Beautini All Polit has real hair that you can have said shockings that you can take off. Her arms and legs more and you can take off. Her arms and legs more and you can play with her to your heart's content. The BIG DOLL HOTSE that consess with her is completely furnished, including BED, TABLE, CHAIRS, RIC, and even a PHONOGRAGH. This DOLL and COMPLETE OUTFIT, just as flustrated, will be given to you FREE for selling only 20 packages of our writing inka til cents each. When soid return \$2\$ and this COMPLETE OUTFIT is yours. THE FAY-Bept. 235.

GRASS.

Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated; forests decay, harvests perist, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleagured by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterrancen, vitality, and emerges upon its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude out-line of the world. It's tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place, and prevents its soluble components from washing into the sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare or the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes its throne, from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the Lily or the Rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world. John J. Ingalls, Late Senator of Kansas.

Editor's Note:—Think, too, of the beauty afforded by grass in our garden home lawns, and playground reaches, and how much we are indebted to plain grass as a material out of which to weave the emer-aid setting, so essential to complete the effect aim-ed at in our efforts in garden fioral culture.

Dear Editors and Readers; Since writing my little order and ere I had an opportunity to mail my letter the October Magazine arrived and it was a very welcome visitor and I was pleased to read it again. The beautiful poem "Braided Rugs" by Edith Porter Kimball went to my heart, and I thought of the many pretty rugs made by my own mother's hands. now folded and forever at rest. I am glad the publication is to be continued. I have been a reader for many years and it is like an old friend. Florence Rose.

Cured His RUPT

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 728 F Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least ston the misery of rupture and the worry and

heumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It.

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It.

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured no completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent: simply mail your name and address and I will send it has proven itself to be that long-looked-ton means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you tree? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 436F Gurney Bldg.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 436F Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true



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Rheumatism Left Him As If By Magic!



"I am eighty-three years old and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army. over fifty years ago. Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures', and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now as if by magic, I am again in active busi ness and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Mr. Ashelman is only one of thousands who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory that "Urid Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatment supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians and scientists now know that Uric Acid never did, never can and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood, that it is found in every new-born babe, and that without it we could not live.

HOW OTHERS MAY BENEFIT FROM A CENEROUS CIFT.

These statements may seem strange to some folks, because nearly all sufferers have all along been led to believe in the eld "Urio Acid" humbing. It took Mr. Ashelman fitty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rhematism, other disorders and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries". a remarkable book now being distributed free by an anthority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this trouble. If any reader of this Magazine wishes a copy of this book that reveals attribing facts overlooked by doctors and scientists for utries past, simply send a postered or letter to H. P. Clearwater, 20 M. Street, Hallowell. Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Send now! Cut out this notice lest you forget! In not a sufferer yourself, hand this good news to some afflicted friend

RAISING RABBITS.

The raising of Rabbits of all kinds is growing into quite an industry througout the States. With many, Flemish Giants and New Zealand Reds are the favorites. The large, light grey Flemish Giant weighs from 18 to 20 pounds. It is a cross from the black or steel-gray Flemish Giant and the New Zealand Red. The Belgian Hare is a pretty pet. All Rabbits are easy to care for and take but little time to feed, as they will eat as well at night time to feed, as they will eat as well at night as in the day time. Rabbits breed freely, and have from five to eleven in a litter. They should not be allowed to raise over seven at a time, as the mother bunny has but eight teats and it is difficult to get feeding assured for more than seven little bunnies, and if more is allowed to feed with the mother the excess number usually die from want of nourishment.

The meat of all Rabbits is white, like the breast meat of chicken. It is very tender meat and very palatable. Every child should raise one or two Rabbits anyway, for pets, and really they can be raised more cheaply than chickens, so they can be made to net quite a little pin money. Rabbits grow fast on new milk.

Hattie Scovil.

North Turner, Me.

In every yard in France it seemed there were pens or warrens for the growing of Rabbits. The little Bunnies which have been grown quite generally for years by all classes of the French for their tender, healthy meat, contributed a good deal to offset the absence of beef for home consumption during the hard years of the war. One of the amusing observers beer for nome consumption during the naru-years of the war. One of the amusing obser-vations of American Soldiers in France was to hear the Rabbit Skin gatherer come about the streets, calling with a sing-song, like our rag and bottle man, "Oh-Lapan Oh-Lapan", Lapan is French for Rabbit, but it is pro-nounced much as if it was spell Lapan. He was buying the furs to sell to the furriers for making up into various articles of wearing apparel.—Editor.

Mrs. Rose Olds, Erie, Pa., who has been a subscriber for 25 years and who has raised flowers all of her life writes of the joy she has had in raising and in giving away plants and flowers. She would like to have some write through Park's Magazine, giving experience with fruits and flowers in North

Mrs. Beatrice Henry of Center, Okla, Star Route, would like to hear from any of the friends who may have known her grandmoth-er Didoma Hines, who cared for flowers many years at Piedmont, Mo.

Dear Editor:—Will you please print this for me? I received a card from Miss Elizabeth—Franklinville, N. Y. I would like to correspond with her if she will please send all of her address. A Page Member—Carrie Lyon, Box 235, Pontotoc, Miss.

Note:—Manv of our letters are clearly written excent for the name and other details of address. Will be glad, indeed if children and others writing to the Editor will most carefully print or write their full address, rereading the address given to see if it is quite clear, before sealing their letters. It will give them much better service and will save many minutes of time in our cheery, but busy office.

OXALIS SA AN EDGING.

The various sorts of summer-blooming Oxalis, with their attractive, luxuriant, foliage and ns, with their attractive, luxuriant, foliage and profusion of small, exquisite, star-like flowers, are especially well adapted for use as edging plants. Oxalis Dieppi and Oxalis Lasandria are very effective and satisfactory. A number of these small, inexpensive Oxalis bulbs, planted along the edge of a bed or border at intervals of three or four inches, will soon develop a low, compact border of beautiful, clover-like foliage which as the plants are free blooming. foliage, which, as the plants are free-blooming in habit, is apt to be continuously interspersed with an abundance of dainty flowers borne on

The pretty foliage on most of the varieties so closely resemble the Shamrock, which, through St. Patrick became the emblem of Ireland, that from certain species of Oxalis Dieppi Rosea is obtained much of the so-called "Shamrock" used in this country on the seventeenth of

March.

In the south, where the climate is mild, the bulbous Oxalis may be left in the ground with safety during the winter months, but in the north, after the bulbs have ripened, they should be lifted from the bulbs have ripened, they should be lifted from the ground, dried off and kept in a dry, cool but frost-proof storage place. When taken from the ground, the clumps of such species as Oxalis hirta Rosea should not be separated, as the small bulbs which surgered the large they are the free than the small bulbs. round the large tuber depend upon the 'mother' for nutriment. In the spring, when the large tuber has dried up, the cluster may be divided

and the small bulbs reset in the ground sepa-

rately.

The sturdy, rapid growth, beauty of foliage, and the profusion of weeks of uninterrupted



bloom make the summer-blooming varieties of Oxalis admirable for use for borders or edgings. Bertha Berbert Hammond.

Mahopae Falls, N. Y.

Snow Ball and Black Lice. My Snow Ball is afflicted with black lice. I have put wood ashes at the roots, and sprayed the plant with soap suds, but it is still affected.—Mrs. C. W. Cox, Metamora, Ohio

Ans.—Spray in the spring with lime-sulphur solution.



Starving in the Midst of Plenty

Acid-Stomach Steals Strength and Good Feelings, From Millions

One of the worst features of acidstomach is that very often it literally starves its victims in the midst of plenty. And the strange thing about it is that the people with acidstomachs seldom know what their

trouble really is.

No matter how good or wholesome the food may be, or how much they eat, they do not gain in strength. This is clearly explained by the fact that an acid-stomach cannot properly digest food. Instead of healthy, normal digestion, the excess acid causes the food to sour and ferment. Then when this mass of sour, fermented food, charged with excess acid, passes into the intestines, it becomes the breeding place for all kinds of germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and in this way distributed throughout the entire body. And that is exactly why it is that so many thousands of people eat and eat and keep on eating and yet are literally starving in the midst of plenty. Their acid-stomachs make it absolutely impossible for them to get the full measure of nour-ishment out of their food. And it doesn't take long for this poor nour-ishment to show its ill effects in a weakened, emaciated body.

You may say: "My stomach doesn't

You may say: "My stomach doesn't hurt me." That may be true because many victims of acid-stomach do not actually suffer stomach pains. Then again, there are millions who do suffer all kinds of aches and pains—head-aches, rheumatic twinges, gout, lumbago, pains around the heart and in the chest—who never dream that an

acid-stomach is the real cause of the trouble.

Naturally, the sensible thing to do is to strike right at the very cause of this trouble and clean the excess acid out of the stomach. There is a quick, easy way to do this. A wonderful new remedy quickly removes the excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is EATONIC. Made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. They literally absorb the injurious excess acid and carry it away through the intestines. They also drive the bloat out of the body—in fact you can fairly feelit work. Make a test of EATONIC in your own case today. Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist. See for yourself how surely it brings quick relief in those painful attacks of indigestion, bitter heart ourn, belching, disgusting food repeating, that awful bloated, lumpy feeling after eating and other stomach miseries. Banish all your stomach troubles so completely that you forget you have a stomach. Then you can eat what you like and digest your food in comfort without fear of distressing after effects.

So get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist today. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you and you can trust your own druggist to make this guarantee good. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC write to us direct and we will send you a big 50c box. You can send us the 50c after you receive it. Eatonic Remedy Co., 1092 So. WabashAve., Chicago, Ill.



WINTER PROTECTION PLANTS.

Many of the plants used for the decoration of the flower borders in summer may be kept through the winter in what are termed cold frames, or sunken pits. These are formed by excavating the earth about two feet deep and of a width to suit the usual six foot sash and of such length as is individually required. The sides of the pit are boarded up on the front or the south side to a height of eight or ten inches, and at the back or north side some six inches higher, to give the necessary slope to carry off the water from the sashes and to better catch the suns rays. Thus formed the frame will measure about three feet deep from the sash in front and about three and one-half feet at the back. Or, if the work is desired to be permanent, the sides may be built of brick or cement instead of boards.

Above all other considerations, the place where the pit is built must be free from all standing water, and if not naturally dry, must be drained so as to carry off the water. Whenever practicable, the situation should be warm and well sheltered, as such a position will save and well sheltered, as such a position will save a great deal in winter covering. In such a pit tender Roses can be kept in the best possible condition, better, in our opinion, than in any greenhouse. If kept in pots, which by the way is the best way in which to carry them over the winter, the pots should be plunged to the rim in sawdust, leaves, tan bark, or some light material. Besides Roses, the plants embraced in the followsides Roses, the plants embraced in the following list may be wintered over with safety, provided that care is taken to admit light and air whenever the weather will permit. The thermometer can always be a guide in such cases. The pits must be thoroughly covered up at night with mats on which are laid shutters, this if well done, will keep the plants from freezing injuriously in any district where the thermometer does not fall more than 15 or 20 degrees below zero. Azaleas, Antirrhinums, Carnations, (monthly) Camellias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Penstemons, Verbenas, Stocks, Wall Flowers, Roses of all kinds, and other plants of character requiring about the same conditions as experience has shown you, the above list of plants require.

Plants to be kept over in frames should be potted about a month previous to the settling down of cold weather. It would be well if in the north, all of them be quite well established in pots by the end of November, and until that time the plants should be well exposed to light by the complete removal of sashes except, of course, upon unusually cold days. From the middle of November until the middle of March but little watering will be redle of March but little watering will be required. In cases of severe storms the pit may remain covered up, if the weather is cold, for a week at a time, without exposing the plants to the light, and Roses, Camellias or Azaleas in a dormant state may remain even a month without exposure to light. But as a general rule for all plants admit light and

Dear Editor:—I am eight years and am in the second grade. I like my teacher. We have all kinds of poultry. I like flowers my favorites being Pansies and Carnations. I live on a farm near Smithville. I want to see this letter in print. Mildred Noble.



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